ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

..... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was unchanged from a revised December rate of 5.2 percent.
- Nonagricultural employment retreated 110,700 to a January level of 5,040,000. The loss was less-than-normal for this period.
- Average weekly earnings and hours worked in manufacturing dropped slightly in December.
- Initial claims and weeks claimed totals increased in December. Annual claims totals for 1989 were up from 1988.
- Sixty-six counties maintained single digit unadjusted unemployment rates during December.
- In December, seasonally adjusted unemployment rates dropped in eleven of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas.

ISSUED: FEBRUARY 1990

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis

is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics.
Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 560-1978	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)826-2538 826-2418	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider	(717)783-3294	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 327-3532	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213 533-2207	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron
William Cenani	(412)565-5350 565-5324 565-5346	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 871-4765	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR JANUARY 1990

Pennsylvania's January employment statistics showed little change, repeating December's reinforcement of the substantially higher levels of employment and unemployment attained in November. January's seasonally adjusted jobless rate was unchanged from a revised December rate of 5.2 percent. The nationwide rate was 5.3 percent, seasonally adjusted, in January.

Data made available through the Current Population Survey of households, and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show January's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,568,000, down 7,000 since December. Compared to a year ago, employment was down 57,000 as the economic slowdown spreading through the national economy cut into Pennsylvania's jobs. This was the first January to January decline since 1982-83. Compared to two years ago, employment still held a healthy 111,000 advantage, and compared to three years ago, a substantial 338,000 gain.

Unemployment, adjusted for seasonality, edged up 2,000 to 307,000 in January. This small increase failed to change the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment which remained at December's rate of 5.2 percent. The rate has held above five percent for three months now, confirming the move to higher unemployment as both state and national economies soften. January's rate of 5.2 percent was significantly higher than the year-ago rate of 4.3 percent, but held below the rates of two years ago (5.6 percent) and three years ago (5.9 percent).

Labor force data have been revised for all months of 1985 through 1989, an annual occurrence with the release of January Current Population Survey estimates. During this time the Bureau of Labor Statistics revises the previously reported labor force data for the eleven largest states. The revisions are based upon updated population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and new seasonal adjustment factors recomputed by

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM DEC. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM JAN. 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,875	5,880	5,880	-5	-5
Employment	5,568	5,575	5,625	-7	-57
Unemployment	307	305	255	2	52
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.2	5.2	4.3	0.0	0.9
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,860	5,855	5,856	5	4
Employment	5,513	5,567	5,562	-54	-49
Unemployment	348	288	294	60	54
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.9	4.9	5.0	1.0	0.9

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

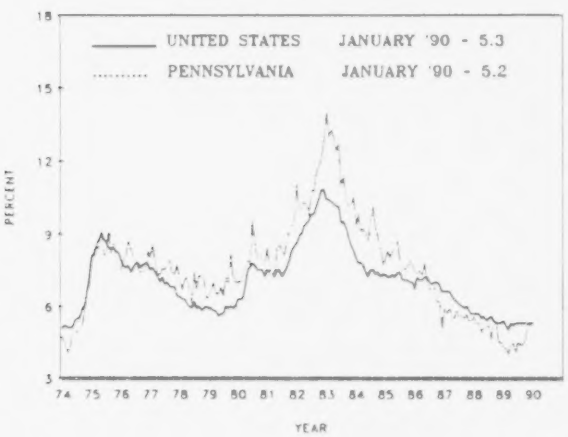

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	JAN. 1990 AP/	DEC. 1989 P/	NOV 1989	DEC. 1988	NET CHANGE TO DEC. 1989 FROM: NOV. 1989	DEC. 1988
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5040.0	5150.7	5167.8	5107.6	-17.1	43.1
--MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1033.4	1043.0	1047.4	1059.5	-4.4	-16.5
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	586.4	591.2	592.6	605.5	-1.4	-14.3
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		30.2	30.6	31.1	-0.4	-0.9
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.2	21.3	21.7	-0.1	-0.5
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.1	47.9	47.5	-0.8	-0.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		91.0	91.1	91.8	-0.1	-0.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		89.5	89.1	92.5	0.4	-3.0
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		112.5	112.7	109.8	-0.2	2.7
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		85.7	85.8	92.2	-0.1	-6.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		58.3	58.7	61.7	-0.4	-3.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		34.9	35.0	36.5	-0.1	-1.6
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.8	20.4	20.7	0.4	0.1
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	447.0	451.8	454.8	454.0	-3.0	-2.2
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		93.6	93.5	93.0	0.1	0.6
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		30.1	30.2	30.7	-0.1	-0.6
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		78.9	81.3	82.6	-2.4	-3.7
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.8	42.2	41.6	-0.4	0.2
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.4	84.2	84.0	0.2	0.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.5	61.5	59.8	0.0	1.7
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.2	10.5	10.3	-0.3	-0.1
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		40.0	40.0	40.5	0.0	-0.5
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.2	10.3	10.3	-0.1	-0.1
--NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4005.6	4106.2	4118.6	4047.3	-12.4	58.9
MINING	27.5	27.9	28.2	28.7	-0.3	-0.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	219.3	237.7	252.0	234.6	-14.3	3.1
TRANSPORTATION	148.9	153.1	151.6	152.4	1.5	0.7
PUBLIC UTILITIES	102.5	102.9	103.1	103.8	-0.2	-0.9
COMMUNICATIONS		48.7	48.8	49.6	-0.1	-0.9
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.2	54.3	54.2	-0.1	0.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	269.5	271.5	271.2	272.7	0.3	-1.2
RETAIL TRADE	870.2	905.2	899.6	912.1	5.6	-6.9
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		143.4	139.0	142.9	4.4	0.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	296.3	298.0	297.5	293.1	0.5	4.9
BANKING		88.9	88.7	87.1	0.2	1.8
INSURANCE CARRIERS		87.0	86.6	85.4	0.4	1.6
SERVICES	1373.0	1395.4	1398.2	1345.0	-2.8	50.4
BUSINESS SERVICES		251.1	250.8	236.1	0.3	15.0
HEALTH SERVICES		455.2	453.4	437.4	1.8	17.8
--HOSPITALS		247.9	246.8	239.2	1.1	8.7
LEGAL SERVICES		39.2	38.9	38.5	0.3	0.7
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		160.0	163.8	158.1	-3.8	1.9
SOCIAL SERVICES		94.9	95.0	91.0	-0.1	3.9
OTHER SERVICES		395.0	396.3	383.9	-1.3	11.1
GOVERNMENT	698.4	714.5	717.2	704.9	-2.7	9.6
FEDERAL		139.3	138.7	139.3	0.6	0.0
STATE		160.0	163.3	158.8	-3.3	1.2
LOCAL		415.2	415.2	406.8	0.0	8.4
--PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.0	1.5	1.8	0.8	-0.3	0.7

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

NONAGRICULTURAL JOB LOSS LESS-THAN-NORMAL FOR JANUARY

Based on advanced preliminary results from a survey of employer payrolls, Pennsylvania's January count of nonagricultural jobs decreased by 110,700 since December. Monthly job losses within individual industries were widespread, but predominantly less than anticipated, except for the service and government lines which show slightly higher job declines than the seasonal norm. Currently, there are 49,200 more non-farm payroll jobs throughout Pennsylvania than were available one year ago.

PENNSYLVANIA NON-FARM JOBS DECLINE IN DECEMBER

Pennsylvania's nonagricultural jobs dropped to 5,150,700 in December, down 17,100 from November.

Despite the dip in the number of jobs reported since November, employment still stood at the third highest level on record. Compared to one year earlier, there were 43,100 more jobs available throughout the commonwealth's businesses and factories.

Despite a monthly decline in both the durable and nondurable goods sectors, employment levels in manufacturing appear to be holding up when compared to seasonal norms. The 4,400 drop in December was less than expected for this period.

In the durable goods sector, only fabricated metal products and miscellaneous manufactures showed gains, each adding 400 jobs, balanced against losses in all other industry lines for a net loss of 4,400 over the month. Printing and publishing added 200 jobs to the nondurable goods division and food and kindred products added 100, while the remaining industries all recorded declines. This resulted in a December drop of 3,000 for nondurables.

The December loss of 12,400 jobs in nonmanufacturing industries was far greater than the normal drawdown for this time of year. The greatest job loss within this division was in contract construction (-14,300) adversely affected by December's unusually harsh weather.

The less-than-normal increase of 5,600 in retail trade only partially offset the loss in construction. Most recently, retail trade has not seen the increases typically experienced. Consumers seem to be undergoing a "cooling off" period as they display caution in spending. These developments bear watching in the months ahead as the national economy slows.

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Looking for workers? For employe training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you. Where employers find the employes they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

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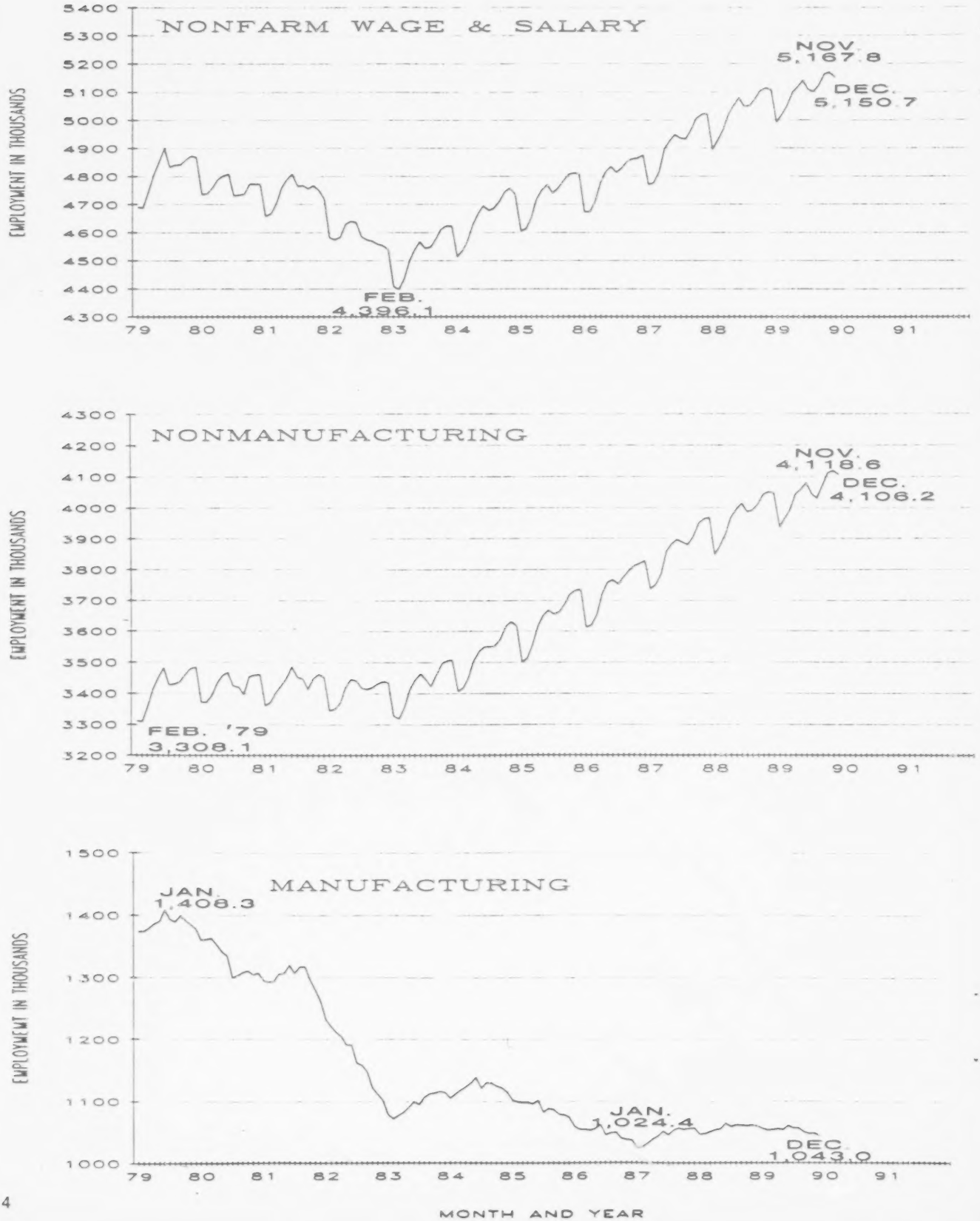
1-800-622-JOBS

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA



HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DEC. 1989 P/	NOV. 1989	DEC. 1988	DEC. 1989 P/	NOV. 1989	DEC. 1988	DEC. 1989 P/	NOV. 1989	DEC. 1988
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	$439.56	$440.59	$430.32	40.7	41.1	41.1	$10.80	$10.72	$10.47
DURABLE GOODS	476.32	481.37	469.98	41.6	42.3	42.0	11.45	11.38	11.19
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	346.09	364.11	340.56	38.2	40.1	38.7	9.06	9.08	8.80
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	360.64	375.14	362.56	39.2	40.6	39.6	9.20	9.24	9.11
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	470.20	490.42	463.19	41.5	43.4	42.3	11.33	11.30	10.95
PRIMARY METALS	567.63	560.70	565.87	43.1	42.9	43.9	13.17	13.07	12.89
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	459.19	465.70	458.15	42.4	43.2	42.5	10.83	10.78	10.78
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	502.15	509.39	496.37	42.7	43.5	43.2	11.76	11.71	11.49
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	437.65	432.85	414.32	41.8	41.7	40.9	10.47	10.38	10.13
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMEN	532.47	536.84	540.09	40.4	41.2	41.9	13.18	13.03	12.89
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	450.55	459.36	445.71	40.7	41.2	41.5	11.07	11.15	10.74
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	431.24	437.66	404.54	39.6	40.3	38.2	10.89	10.86	10.59
NONDURABLE GOODS	393.62	388.29	378.65	39.6	39.5	39.9	9.94	9.83	9.49
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	443.04	435.72	419.84	41.6	41.3	41.0	10.65	10.55	10.24
TOBACCO PRODUCT	272.99	284.08	257.68	41.3	42.4	40.2	6.61	6.70	6.41
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	296.44	299.68	289.59	38.7	39.2	39.4	7.66	7.65	7.35
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	219.39	225.35	224.16	33.7	34.3	35.3	6.51	6.57	6.35
PAPER PRODUCTS	508.81	499.68	488.32	43.6	43.3	43.6	11.67	11.54	11.20
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	462.64	443.79	444.00	40.3	39.1	40.4	11.48	11.35	10.99
CHEMICALS AND ALLED PRODUCTS	541.43	539.25	555.59	42.2	41.9	44.2	12.83	12.87	12.57
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	633.04	650.82	638.24	42.6	44.2	43.3	14.86	14.72	14.74
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	394.37	393.12	377.15	41.6	42.0	41.4	9.48	9.36	9.11
LEATHER PRODUCTS	254.76	260.68	243.94	37.3	38.0	37.3	6.83	6.86	6.54
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	513.50	504.50	454.58	39.5	39.2	37.2	13.00	12.87	12.22
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	683.06	684.34	661.50	42.4	42.4	42.0	16.11	16.14	15.75
COMMUNICATIONS	567.12	572.42	534.26	40.8	41.3	39.4	13.90	13.86	13.56
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	711.33	710.84	669.24	43.4	43.2	42.9	16.39	16.45	15.60
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	208.45	192.16	196.69	29.4	28.3	30.9	7.09	6.79	6.43

P/ Preliminary data.

WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED DROP SLIGHTLY

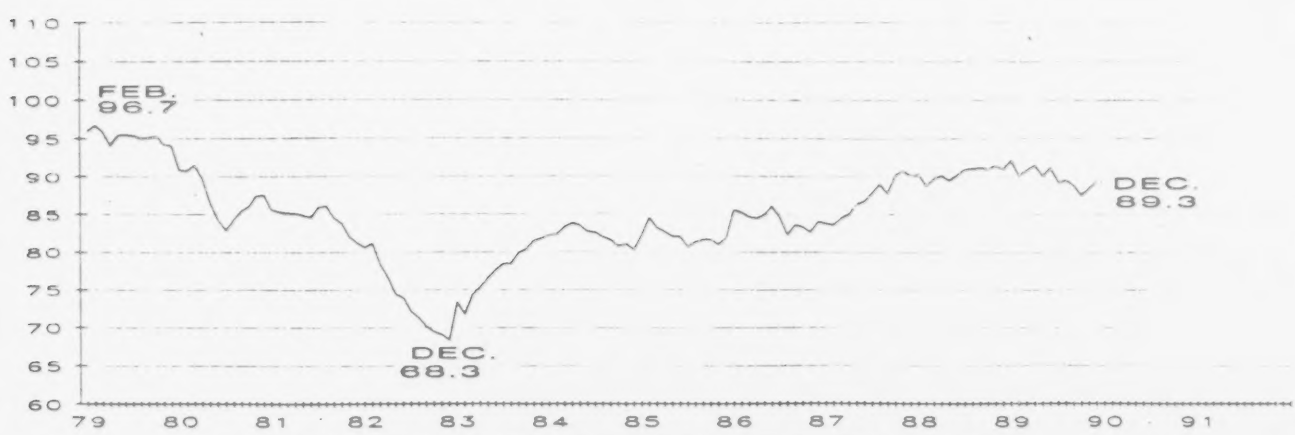
Manufacturing production workers earned an average of $439.56 during the middle week of December. These earnings were $1.03 less than for the comparable week of November. This was the net result of a slightly shorter workweek (-0.4 hour) and an increase of 8 cents in average hourly earnings. Current paychecks were $9.24 more than one year ago; the net result of a decrease of 0.4 of an hour in the workweek and a gain of 33 cents in hourly earnings.

The average workweek for all of Pennsylvania's manufacturing production workers was 40.7 hours in December. Although this figure is down 0.4 of an hour from November, it is the second longest workweek for these workers since June when the workweek was 40.8 hours. November's average workweek, at 41.1 hours, was the longest of the year. The current workweek still gives employers a sizable cushion to rely on before having to layoff workers in the event of a downturn in orders.

In the durable goods sector, hours worked were down 0.7 of an hour from November. Still, at 41.6 hours, the workweek is holding up fairly well. Seven of the ten durable goods industry lines had workweeks in excess of 40 hours. Production workers in the nondurable goods sector worked the longest workweek of the year during December when they averaged 39.6 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY INDEX
(1973=100)



SOURCE: PSU. CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	DEC. 1989	NOV. 1989	DEC. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM NOV. 89	NET CHANGE FROM DEC. 88
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	141,203	100,857	124,392	40,346	16,811
Weeks Claimed	564,725	486,946	499,960	77,779	64,765
...Average Weekly Volume	134,458	110,670	113,627	23,788	20,831
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.8%	2.3%	2.4%	0.5	0.4
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	38,761	29,403	33,747	9,358	5,014
Final Payments	7,095	7,284	6,746	-189	349
Weeks Paid	487,610	444,697	450,441	42,913	37,169
Net Benefit Amount	$84,058,768	$72,512,718	$69,591,740	$11,546,050	$14,467,028
Avg Check Amount	$172.39	$163.06	$154.50	$9.33	$17.89

ANNUAL CLAIMS TOTALS IN 1989 UP FROM 1988

Claims totals underwent the seasonal November to December increase. Initial claims jumped by 40,346 or 40 percent from a month ago and weeks claimed 77,779 or 16 percent. Both of the December claims figures were higher than a year ago with initial claims up by 14 percent and weeks claimed were up 13 percent. For calendar year 1989 initial claims totaled 1,090,828 and weeks claimed totaled 6,598,609. These annual totals represented an increase of 9 percent over 1988 for initial claims and 7 percent over 1988 for weeks claimed. The insured unemployment rate (IUR) rose from November's 2.3 percent to December's 2.8 percent, which was the highest for the month since 1986.

Weeks paid increased by 42,913 or 10 percent from November to December and the average check amount soared to $172.39 in December, a $9.33 increase from a month ago. As a result, the net benefit amount reached $84 million in December which was $12 million above a month ago and $14 million above a year ago. Compared to 1988, the annual totals in 1989 were higher for weeks paid (a 343,816 increase) and net benefits (a $150 million increase and the annual average in 1989 was higher for the average check amount (a $16.85 increase). Much of the increase in the average check amount was due to the suspension of the 5 percent benefit reduction in 1989. With income well below disbursements during December ($5 million compared to $84 million), cash reserves in the Trust Fund fell to $1.55 billion at the end of the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - DECEMBER 1989

Income	$ 5,495,775	Cash Reserves	$ 1,550,006,772
Disbursements	$ 84,053,462	Net Reserves	$ 1,550,006,772

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

SIXTY-SIX COUNTIES MAINTAIN SINGLE DIGIT UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Unadjusted unemployment rates for sixty-six of the sixty-seven Pennsylvania counties remained at single digit levels. Rates ranged from 2.6 percent for Chester County to 10.0 percent for Clearfield. Thirty-six counties recorded rate increases, twenty-two had rate declines and nine remained stable. Mifflin (+1.6) recorded the largest increase; Cameron (-2.0) the largest decrease. Cutbacks in construction and other seasonal industries reduced employment while retail trade employment was bolstered by the pre-holiday shopping period.

Of the thirty-four counties with the highest unemployment rates, nineteen were in the west, ten in the central and five in the eastern portion of the state. Conversely, of the thirty-three counties with the lowest rates, thirteen were in the eastern portion of the state, 11 in the central portion and 9 were in the western portion.

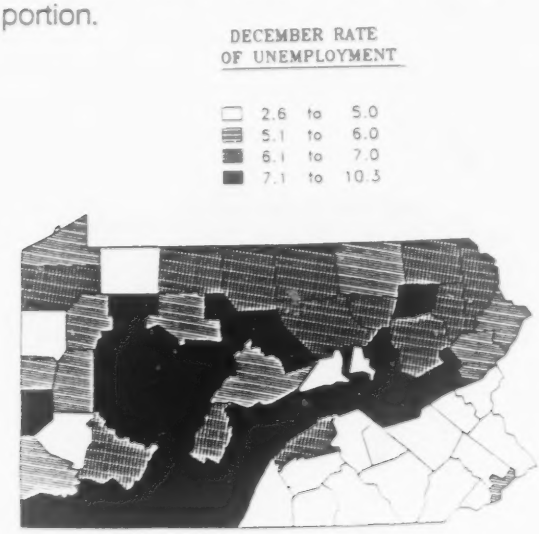


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
DECEMBER- 1989

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.6	5000
Montgomery	2	3.0	11900
Delaware	3	3.1	9200
Bucks	4	3.6	10700
Cumberland	5	3.9	4300
Adams	6	4.0	1600
Allegheny	7	4.2	28100
Union	7	4.2	700
Berks	9	4.3	7800
Lancaster	10	4.4	10100
Franklin	11	4.6	2700
York	11	4.6	8600
Lebanon	13	4.7	3000
Northampton	14	4.8	5700
Montour	15	5.0	400
Washington	15	5.0	4700
Lehigh	17	5.1	7800
Warren	17	5.1	1200
Mercer	19	5.2	2800
Philadelphia	20	5.3	39800
Pike	20	5.3	700
Dauphin	22	5.6	7800
Monroe	22	5.6	2600
Butler	24	5.7	4200
Lawrence	25	5.8	2700
Wyoming	25	5.8	800
Bradford	27	5.9	1900
Centre	27	5.9	4000
Columbia	27	5.9	1900
Sullivan	27	5.9	200
Venango	27	5.9	1500
Erie	32	6.0	8100
Wayne	32	6.0	1200
Westmoreland	34	6.1	10800
Perry	35	6.2	1300
Lackawanna	36	6.3	7000
McKean	36	6.3	1400
Elk	38	6.4	1100
Jefferson	39	6.6	1300
Luzerne	39	6.6	10800
Lycoming	39	6.6	4100
Snyder	42	6.7	1300
Crawford	43	6.8	2700
Susquehanna	44	7.1	1200
Schuylkill	45	7.3	5500
Beaver	46	7.4	4500
Tioga	46	7.4	1400
Potter	48	7.5	600
Somerset	49	7.6	2500
Northumberland	50	7.7	3800
Cameron	51	7.8	200
Blair	52	7.9	4900
Armstrong	53	8.0	2300
Fayette	54	8.1	4900
Fulton	54	8.1	500
Clinton	56	8.2	1300
Bedford	57	8.5	1800
Carbon	58	8.6	2300
Greene	59	8.7	1100
Cambria	60	8.8	5700
Clarion	60	8.8	1600
Juniata	60	8.8	900
Forest	63	8.9	200
Mifflin	63	8.9	1900
Indiana	65	9.0	3200
Huntingdon	66	9.7	1900
Clearfield	67	10.0	3600

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	DECEMBER 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	DECEMBER 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	NOVEMBER 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	NOVEMBER 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	DECEMBER 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	DECEMBER 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	6658.0	5.3	6652.0	5.3	6554.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	305.0	5.2	312.0	5.3	261.0	4.5
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	16.6	5.0	19.2	5.6	13.2	4.0
ALTOONA MSA	4.2	6.8	4.9	7.9	3.6	6.0
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.9	8.2	4.7	7.8	5.0	8.4
ERIE MSA	7.8	5.8	8.5	6.3	6.7	5.1
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	14.2	4.3	16.0	4.8	12.5	3.9
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.7	7.9	8.6	8.7	5.9	6.2
LANCASTER MSA	9.0	4.0	9.4	4.1	7.7	3.5
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	103.7	4.2	108.0	4.4	98.3	4.0
PITTSBURGH PMSA	50.9	5.2	52.0	5.2	50.1	5.2
READING MSA	8.0	4.4	8.3	4.6	8.4	4.7
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	23.5	6.4	23.0	6.2	19.3	5.4
SHARON MSA	2.6	4.9	3.0	5.5	2.3	4.5
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.6	5.5	3.9	5.9	2.9	4.6
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	4.1	6.7	4.2	6.8	3.2	5.4
YORK MSA	10.6	4.7	10.1	4.5	10.1	4.5

* Preliminary data.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DROP IN ELEVEN MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates dropped in eleven of the fifteen major labor market areas during December. Beaver County PMSA, Scranton/Wilkes-Barre MSA and York MSA recorded moderate increases while the Pittsburgh PMSA rate was unchanged. However, all major labor market areas except Reading MSA and Beaver County PMSA had rates higher than a year ago. Lancaster MSA had the lowest rate (4.0), while Beaver County PMSA had the highest rate (8.2); however, this rate is 0.2 of a percentage point lower than a year ago. The rates of seven labor market areas were higher than the national rate of 5.3 percent; the remaining eight areas were lower. All fifteen labor market areas recorded single digit rates for the month.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 2.6 percent for SDA 21 to 7.8 percent for SDA 10. Fifteen of the SDAs recorded rate decreases, six recorded increases and seven recorded no change from November.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
DECEMBER 1989 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP	UNEMP	RATE(%)
01	Erie	133.1	125.7	7.3	5.5
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	105.8	99.2	6.6	6.3
03	City of Pittsburgh	174.7	167.4	7.3	4.2
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	478.7	460.1	18.6	3.9
05	Beaver	59.7	55.3	4.3	7.3
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	135.5	126.3	9.2	6.8
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	234.4	218.3	16.1	6.9
08	Greene, Washington	105.6	99.6	6.0	5.7
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	104.9	96.8	8.1	7.7
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	205.0	188.9	16.1	7.8
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	231.0	215.6	15.3	6.6
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	83.5	78.2	5.3	6.4
14	Lackawanna	110.6	103.7	6.9	6.2
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	104.8	97.9	6.9	6.6
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	235.5	219.5	16.0	6.8
17	Philadelphia	749.7	711.2	38.5	5.1
18	Bucks	301.5	290.5	11.0	3.6
19	Montgomery	395.6	383.3	12.2	3.1
20	Delaware	303.6	294.1	9.4	3.1
21	Chester	194.9	189.7	5.2	2.6
22	Lehigh, Northampton	269.2	256.5	12.7	4.7
23	Berks	180.1	173.1	7.0	3.9
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	338.1	324.3	13.8	4.1
25	Lancaster	223.8	215.2	8.6	3.8
26	York	184.7	176.3	8.5	4.6
27	Adams, Franklin	96.8	93.0	3.8	3.9
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.1	95.1	5.0	5.0
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.6	53.4	4.2	7.4
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5898.0	5608.0	290.0	4.9

* These SDAs have been redefined starting with August data.

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.

PENNSYLVANIA

LMI ALERT

ANNOUNCING: Labor Market Information (LMI) Publications

We are pleased to offer the latest products of the Bureau of Research & Statistics, PA Department of Labor and Industry. Future announcements will be made highlighting new developments and additional labor market resources.

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__ Labor Market Trends Through the Year 2000

A profile of PA's population and labor force at the turn of the century which should be useful in analyzing the dynamics of the labor market.

__Wage Surveys

A report containing comprehensive average hourly and starting wage information by occupation for selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Pennsylvania. Also included are job title definitions. Currently, surveys are available for Beaver County, Johnstown, Scranton -- Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport, Altoona and Reading.

__Annual Planning Information Report

An annual publication containing employment and unemployment data, occupational employment trends, as well as population and labor force characteristics. This report is designed to provide basic statistical data and analysis and is intended to be used in planning and administering job development and training programs. A report is prepared for the Commonwealth as a whole and for each of Pennsylvania's fifteen Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

__Affirmative Action

An annual report containing economic and demographic statistics and analysis for use by employers in evaluating their affirmative Action Programs and in setting goals to improve their use of women and minorities in their labor forces. A report is prepared for the Commonwealth as a whole and for each of Pennsylvania's forty labor market areas.

__Labor Market Letters

A narrative review of current employment and unemployment developments and prospects for PA's major labor market areas. Includes monthly and quarterly civilian labor force data, as well as establishment data, average gross earnings and working time of production workers in manufacturing industries.

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